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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/701,495	11/06/2003	Jean-Baptiste Galey	232979US0	7627
22850	7590	12/13/2006		EXAMINER
C. IRVIN MCCLELLAND OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			HENRY, MICHAEL C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1623	

DATE MAILED: 12/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/701,495	GALEY, JEAN-BAPTISTE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael C. Henry	1623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-23 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-23 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/21/06 has been entered.

The following office action is a responsive to the RCE filed, 09/21/06.

The amendment filed 09/21/06 affects the application, 10/701,495 as follows:

1. Claim 1 has been amended. New claim 23 has been added. This leaves claims 1-6 and 8-23.

The responsive to applicants' arguments is contained herein below.

Claims 1-6 and 8-23 are pending in application

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 3, 6, 12, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The abbreviations or terms "MECA" and "DPMA", in claims 3 and 12, render the claims indefinite. More specifically, it is unclear what the abbreviations or terms, "MECA" and "DPMA" designate or means.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1, 8, 21, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Dobson et al. (US 6,423,327 B1).

In claim 1, applicant claims “A method for softening expression lines, comprising topically applying a composition to one or more zones of the face or forehead marked with expression lines and/or to persons having expression lines, the composition comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of adenosine and adenosine analogues, in a physiologically acceptable medium.” Dobson et al. disclose a method for enhancing the condition of skin in a mammal by reducing (softening) wrinkles, roughness, dryness, or laxity of the skin, comprising topically applying to the skin a composition comprising adenosine (see claim 1 and claims 2-10). It should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase “or to persons having expression lines”, recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, “expression lines” are referred to as types of wrinkles. That is, expression lines are wrinkles. Applicant’s attention is drawn to Exhibit A and B which disclose that expression lines are forms of wrinkles. Exhibit A states that “The wrinkles that seem to bother us most are “character” or “expression” lines” (see page 1, 1st line of 2nd paragraph). In addition, Exhibit B states that “Natural expressions that use specific facial muscles may cause some wrinkles called

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"expression lines" to reappear" (see page 4, 2nd paragraph, lines 2-3). Thus, these exhibits disclose that expression lines are wrinkles. It must also be noted that Dobson et al. apply the same composition to the skin of the same subject as applicant and consequently it should have the same inherent effect of softening of expression lines. Also, it should be noted that the method of dependent claims 21 and 22 involves decreasing wrinkles. This implies that the applicant also considers expression lines as been wrinkles (see claims 21 and 22 of the instant invention). Claim 8, which is drawn to a method of claim 1, wherein said composition comprises adenosine, is also anticipated by Dobson et al., since Dobson et al.'s composition also comprises adenosine (see claim 1 and claims 2-10). Claims 21 and 22, which are drawn to a method of claims 1 and 8 respectively, comprising the topical application to the skin an effective amount of said composition to decrease wrinkles and/or reduce laugh lines and/or reduce frown lines, are also anticipated by Dobson et al., since Dobson et al.'s composition also reduces wrinkles and contains adenosine (see claim 1 and claims 2-10). It should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase "or to persons having expression lines") does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lapinet et al. (US 3,978,213).

In claim 1, applicant claims "A method for softening expression lines, comprising topically applying a composition to one or more zones of the face or forehead marked with expression lines and/or to persons having expression lines, the composition comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of adenosine and adenosine analogues, in a

physiologically acceptable medium.” Lapinet et al. disclose applicant’s method of softening and enhancing the natural elasticity of the skin comprising applying topically to human skin a composition comprising an adenosine analogue, cyclic 3’,5’-adenosine monophosphate (see claims 1-2 and col. 2, line 48- col. 4, line 7). It should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase “or to persons having expression lines”, recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, it should be noted that the examiner considers that the softening of skin also includes a softening of lines especially since Lapinet also disclose that wrinkles (expression lines) are decreased (softened) by said treatment (see col. 4, lines 3-7) and that said treatment is applied to soften and soothe human skin that is wrinkled and dry (see col. 1, lines 47-52). It must also be noted that Lapinet et al. apply the same composition to the skin of the same subject as applicant and consequently it should have the same inherent effect of softening of expression lines. Claim 2, which is drawn to the method according to claim 1 wherein said composition comprises an adenosine analogue, is also encompassed by this rejection, since Lapinet et al.’s composition also comprises the adenosine analogue, cyclic 3’,5’-adenosine monophosphate (see claims 1-2 and col. 2, line 48- col. 4, line 7). It should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase “or to persons having expression lines”, recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, it should be noted that the examiner considers that the softening of skin also includes a softening of lines especially since Lapinet also disclose that wrinkles (expression lines) are decreased (softened) by said treatment (see col. 4, lines 3-7) and that said treatment is applied to soften and soothe human skin that is

wrinkled and dry (see col. 1, lines 47-52). It must also be noted that Lapinet et al. apply the same composition to the skin of the same subject as applicant and consequently it should have the same inherent effect of softening of expression lines.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-6, 9-20, 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dobson et al. (US 6,423,327 B1).

In claim 1, applicant claims "A method for softening expression lines, comprising topically applying a composition to one or more zones of the face or forehead marked with expression lines and/or to persons having expression lines, the composition comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of adenosine and adenosine analogues, in a physiologically acceptable medium." Claim 3 is drawn to the method according to claim 1, wherein said composition comprises at least one adenosine analogue including 2'-deoxyadenosine 2', 3'-isopropylidene adenosine; toyocamycin, 1-methyladenosine

Dependent claims 4-6 and 9 are drawn to a method wherein the composition comprises specific % by weight of adenosine and/or adenosine analogue. Dependent claims 10-20 are drawn to a method wherein the composition has a specific relaxing effect, the use of specific adenosine analogues, specific % by weight of adenosine and/or adenosine analogue and the application of the composition on specific locations on the face. Claim 23 is drawn to a method for softening

expression lines, comprising topically applying a composition to one or more zones of the face or forehead marked with expression lines and/or to persons having expression lines, the composition comprising adenosine in an amount of from 0.01% to 1% by weight with respect to the total composition, in a physiologically acceptable medium.

Dobson et al. disclose a method for enhancing the condition of skin in a mammal by reducing (softening) wrinkles, roughness, dryness, or laxity of the skin, comprising topically applying to the skin a composition comprising adenosine (see claim 1 and claims 2-10). Dobson et al. disclose that adenosine and suitable adenosine analogues are suitable for use in enhancing skin condition (see col. 3, lines 35-64). Furthermore, Dobson et al. disclose that adenosine analogues such as adenosine agonists, adenosine receptor agonists, and compounds that increase intracellular or extracellular adenosine levels are suitable for use in the invention (see col. 3, lines 35-64). Examples of some adenosine analogues disclosed by Dobson et al. as useful in the method include 2'-deoxyadenosine 2', 3'-isopropylidene adenosine; toyocamycin, 1-methyladenosine (see col. 3, lines 40-64). It should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase "or to persons having expression lines", recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, "expression lines" are referred to as types of wrinkles. That is, expression lines are wrinkles. Applicant's attention is drawn to Exhibit A and B which disclose that expression lines are forms of wrinkles. Exhibit A states that "The wrinkles that seem to bother us most are "character" or "expression" lines" (see page 1, 1st line of 2nd paragraph). In addition, Exhibit B states that "Natural expressions that use specific facial muscles may cause some wrinkles called "expression lines" to reappear" (see page 4, 2nd paragraph, lines

2-3). Thus, these exhibits disclose that expression lines are wrinkles. It must also be noted that Dobson et al. apply the same composition to the skin of the same subject as applicant and consequently it should have the same inherent effect of softening of expression lines. Furthermore, the examiner considers the relaxing effect on contractile fibroblast (as recites in claim 10), an effect or means by which said wrinkles or roughness are being reduced.

The difference between applicant's claimed method and the method of Dobson et al. is that Dobson et al. do not disclose the specific % by weight of adenosine and/or adenosine analogue nor the application of the composition on specific locations on the face or skin. However, the use of specific % by weight of adenosine and/or adenosine analogue or the application of the composition on specific locations on the face or skin, depends on factors like the severity of the skin or facial condition (such as wrinkles), the location of the condition and the kind of subject or mammal being treated.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time the claimed invention was made to have used the method of Dobson et al. to treat wrinkles or enhance skin or relax facial features with a composition comprising adenosine or adenosine analogue, and to use different % by weight of adenosine or adenosine analogue at the required location, based on factors like the severity of the skin or facial condition (such as wrinkles), and the kind of subject or mammal being treated.

One having ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use the method of Dobson et al. to treat wrinkles or enhance skin or relax facial features with a composition comprising adenosine or adenosine analogue, and to use different % by weight of adenosine or

adenosine analogue at the required location, based on factors like the severity of the skin or facial condition (such as wrinkles), and the kind of subject or mammal being treated.

Response to Amendment

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 8-23 have been considered but are not found convincing.

The applicant argues that the Office has failed to appreciate one important fact, normal wrinkling processes resulting from age and/or the environment are fundamentally different than the formation and subsequent treatment of expression lines (which is the subject matter of the pending claims). However, the manner or mechanism by which the expression lines are produced does not alter the fact that it is a wrinkle or type of wrinkle and that Dobson et al. disclose reducing (softening) wrinkles (expression lines) with the same composition as applicant. In addition, applicant's attention is drawn to Exhibit A and B which disclose that expression lines are forms of wrinkles. Exhibit A states that "The wrinkles that seem to bother us most are "character" or "expression" lines" (see page 1, 1st line of 2nd paragraph). In addition, Exhibit B states that "Natural expressions that use specific facial muscles may cause some wrinkles called "expression lines" to reappear" (see page 4, 2nd paragraph, lines 2-3). Thus, these exhibits disclose that expression lines are wrinkles.

The applicant argues that the treatments for wrinkles and fine lines do not effect expression lines because expression lines are produced by mechanisms that differ from those generating lines due to ageing. Thus, the Office must appreciate that one treating wrinkles, in general, that arise due to ageing and/or exposure to skin, is simply not the same as for the treatment of expression lines (which are completely different). However, the mechanism or

manner by which the expression lines are produced does not alter the fact that it is a wrinkle or a type of wrinkle and that Dobson et al. disclose reducing (softening) wrinkles (expression lines) with the same composition as applicant. Furthermore, although applicant argues that the treatments for wrinkles and fine lines do not effect expression lines, it should be noted that the method of applicant's dependent claims 21 and 22 involves decreasing wrinkles with the same said composition as Dobson et al. This implies that the applicant also considers expression lines as been wrinkles (see claims 21 and 22 of the instant invention). In addition, applicant's attention is drawn to Exhibit A and B which disclose that expression lines are forms of wrinkles. Exhibit A states that "The wrinkles that seem to bother us most are "character" or "expression" lines" (see page 1, 1st line of 2nd paragraph). In addition, Exhibit B sates that "Natural expressions that use specific facial muscles may cause some wrinkles called "expression lines" to reappear" (see page 4, 2nd paragraph, lines 2-3). Thus, these exhibits disclose that expression lines are wrinkles.

The applicant argues that Dobson does not describe nor provide any reasonable suggestion for applying a composition to certain zones marked with expression lines and/or persons having expression lines as claimed herein. However, it should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase "or to persons having expression lines", recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, Dobson applies the said composition to the wrinkles (expression lines) of skin which includes or encompasses all zones marked with expression lines (wrinkles).

The applicant argues that nothing in Lapinet teaches one what effect would be had on

the face or forehead (which is a limitation in the claims) and particularly those regions on the face or forehead marked with expression lines (which is also a limitation in the claims). However, it should be noted that the application of the composition to persons having expression lines (see the phrase "or to persons having expression lines", recited in claim 1) does not require that the composition be applied to any special body part on said person. Furthermore, Lapinet applies the said composition to the skin and that includes or encompasses all zones marked with expression lines (wrinkles) (including faces and necks). It should be noted that Lapinet also disclose that wrinkles (expression lines) are decreased (softened) by said treatment (see col. 4, lines 3-7) and that said treatment is applied to soften and soothe human skin that is wrinkled and dry (see col. 1, lines 47-52).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Henry whose telephone number is 571-272-0652. The examiner can normally be reached on 8.30am-5pm; Mon-Fri. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shaojia A. Jiang can be reached on 571-272-0627. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael C. Henry, Ph.D.


SAAJ 12/6/06

Shaojia Anna Jiang, Ph.D.
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 1623

December 5, 2006.

To Be MailedEXHIBIT A**BellaOnlinesm**
The Voice of Women

Printer Friendly Version

**Carolyn Schweitzer**

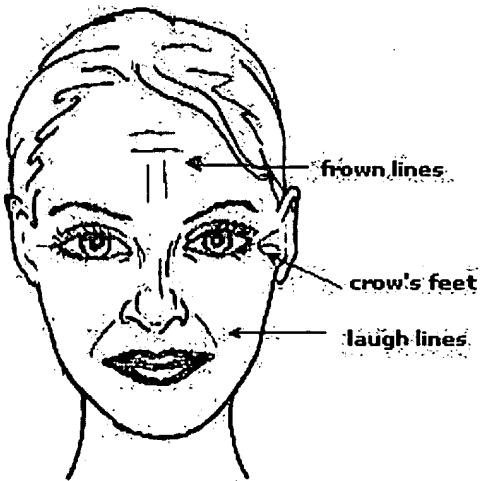
BellaOnline's Beauty Basics Editor

The wrinkles we fear most! How to minimize Expression Lines

Wrinkles. Character lines. Expression lines. Whatever you want to call them, they're often our first reminder that we can't stay young forever! Even with the huge strides women have made in terms of equality, it seems we're not quite equal yet when it comes to aging "gracefully". While it's often the case that **as a man ages, he's regarded as more quot;distinguished"**, women generally just get older. It isn't fair! Maybe that's why so many **women are obsessed with preventing, reducing, and eliminating wrinkles**.

The wrinkles that seem to bother us most are "character" or "expression" lines. To understand more about how to minimize expression lines, we should understand when and why they occur.

Different from the lines caused by sun damage or heredity, **expression lines result from years of laughing, frowning and squinting**. And from the tension we carry in our facial muscles when we react to stress! These constant, daily facial movements create muscle-induced lines that deepen over time. The longer the muscles remain tensed, the deeper the expression lines become. We're told that they give us character, but most of us would be happier with a little less of this kind of character!



The most common expression lines are the ones that develop on our foreheads, and around our eyes and mouths. We call them "frown lines", "crows feet", and "laugh lines". Many women also develop fine vertical lines radiating out from their lips, which can deepen into expression lines from habits involving frequent pursing of the lips (smoking, for example). Lipstick tends to get "sucked up" into those vertical lines, drawing unwanted attention to them. In fact, makeup in general has an annoying tendency to collect in the deeper lines of our skin.

Our skin has four layers, and each shows the effects of aging differently. Fine lines usually begin in the outermost epidermis. Dryness, dullness, blotchiness and fine lines are the most common concerns here. Then comes the more complex dermis, where major changes occur. Collagen and elastin fibers begin to break down, leading to sagging, or "crepiness" of the skin. Fine wrinkles are due to a loss of collagen in the dermis. (Sunlight also takes its toll). Next is the fat layer. Where areas of the skin lose their underlying fat, the skin isn't as "plump" and wrinkles are more evident.

The deepest layer is muscle. **Deeply grooved expression lines on the face are caused by thickening of the facial muscles through constant use.** The facial muscles get their biggest workout from smiling, laughing, frowning, squinting, and tensing during stress. Expression lines will be worse if there's significant additional sun damage.

So, what's a woman to do?

You could wear a poker face for the rest of your life, but that wouldn't be much fun! Another popular remedy is the use of injectables. These either "fill in" the wrinkle, or, in the case of Botox, paralyze the muscles that create the offending facial expression. **The result is muscles that can't contract, allowing deep unsightly expression lines to relax.** You must be careful about overdoing it with botox. A totally expressionless face may not age as quickly, but it won't win any popularity contests either! Then of course, there's the good old fashioned face lift. Even this most extreme remedy is only good for around 5 to 7 years before wrinkles and deep expression lines reappear. It's also quite costly and carries the same risks any major surgery. But many women consider it well worth it.

One thing that **won't work** is facial exercises. They may actually worsen deep facial expression lines by thickening the muscles of expression. That's why we use Botox!

None of these remedies are permanent, but they definitely make a difference. If you can't afford the cost of injections, or simply don't like the whole idea, there are some over-the-counter remedies that help. Remember that these are also temporary. (Most are 24 to 36 hour remedies. Any ads claiming that a product can permanently remove wrinkles should be viewed with extreme suspicion!) You won't become miraculously wrinkle-free, but you'll definitely look younger and more relaxed. Most over-the-counter products work either by "filling in" the wrinkle or temporarily mimicking the effects of botox injection.

Even a good moisturizer can go a long way for women with very dry skin (drinking plenty of water is great too!).

Finally, don't let the telltale signs of aging become such a huge source of stress in your life that you actually make matters worse. Stress shows up everywhere in our bodies, and the effects are rarely good. So, take a deep breath and remember that you're not alone. We all get older. The best medicine is to take good care of yourself and to make the most of whatever curve balls life throws your way!

Related Articles:

If you've always wished that they could be fuller and sexier, then [How to get lips like Angelina Jolie](#) will show you what works best!

Online Resources:

The products I trust most are those recommended by a dermatologist.

Both [DERMAdoctor Immobile Lines Instant Topical Line Relaxer](#) and [DERMAdoctor Faux Fillment Instant Topical Line Filler](#) were developed under the supervision of a respected dermatologist, and have good research and sound science behind them. Read the descriptions of how they work, they're not trying to be mysterious or make it look like a "miracle cure". That earns my trust! I keep my beauty costs down by using products like these to look great for special occasions, but they're safe to use daily (effects last 24 to 36 hours).

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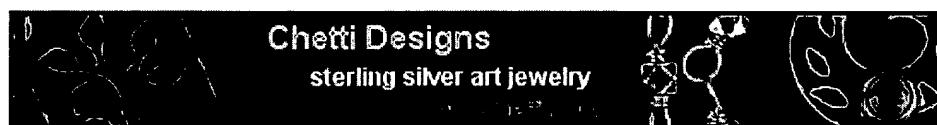


EXHIBIT 3

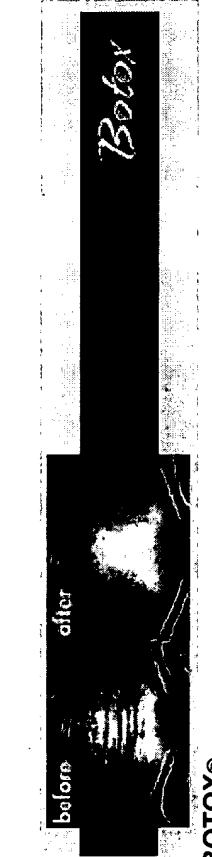
Aesthetics
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There has been great advancement in cosmetic "no down time" procedures over the years. Today, there are a variety of non-invasive treatments for the reduction of lines and wrinkles. These procedures can provide you with a fresher, younger, and healthier look.

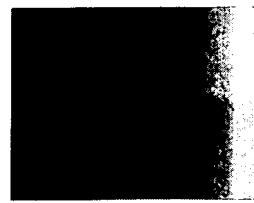
Schedule a consultation with Aesthetics By Lasers to discover which procedure would benefit you!

**BOTOX®**

After years of squinting, laughing, frowning, smoking, and worrying, the skin around the eyes and on the forehead often develops deep lines and wrinkles. These lines are called "expression lines." Until now, this type of wrinkle has been difficult to treat. Expression lines may often make you look older, tired, or stressed. Now, by utilizing an already approved muscle-relaxing agent, expression lines can be significantly reduced.

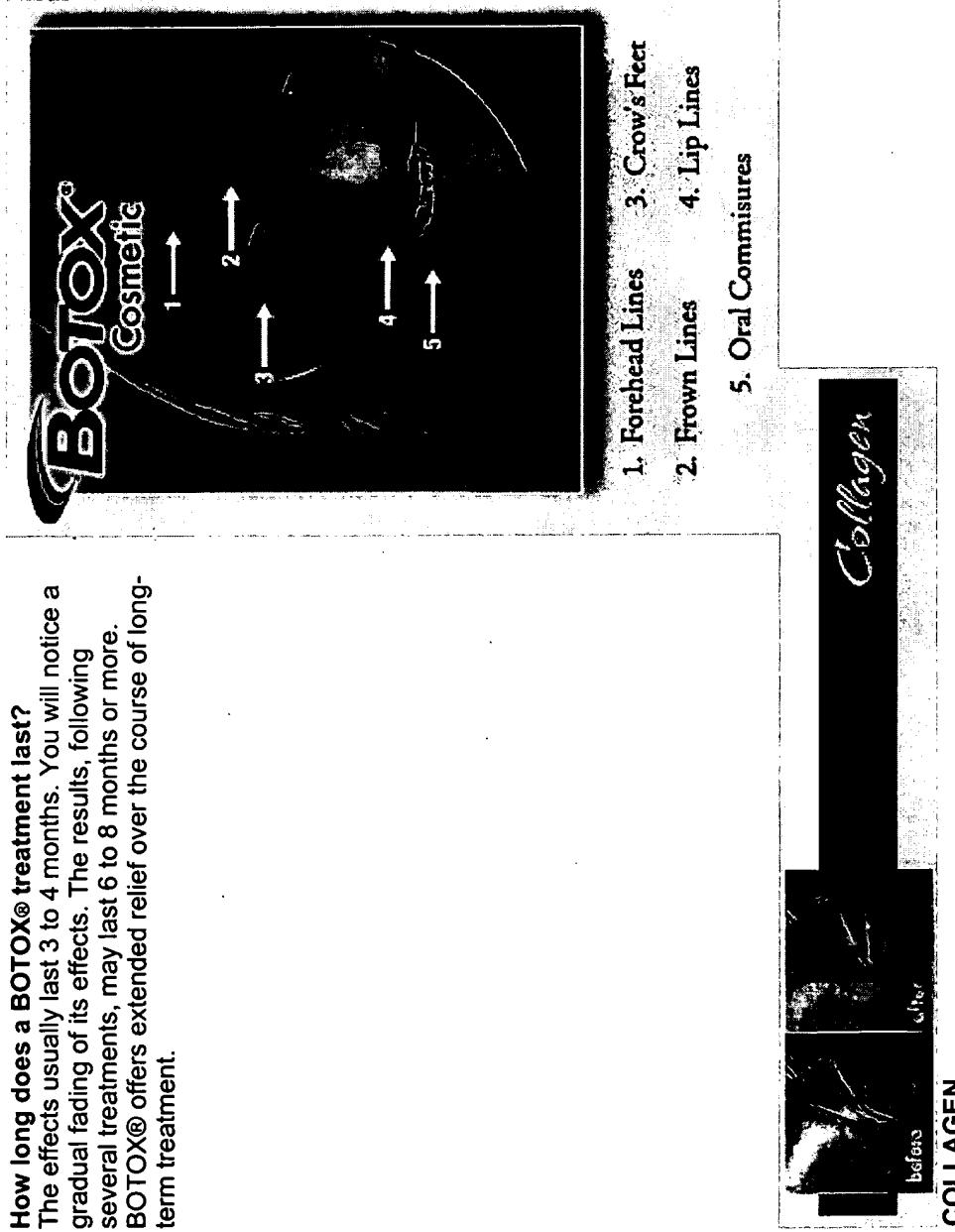
What type of results will I see?

Typically, the effect of BOTOX® is visible within 3 days. Maximum benefits are reached between 10 to 14 days. Once the muscle relaxes and the skin softens, you will have a more relaxed and youthful appearance. BOTOX® treatments are not a substitute for the results achieved with a facelift. The optimum appearance may be achieved with BOTOX® therapy in conjunction with a facelift, laser resurfacing, and skin rejuvenation.



Be Mailed

How long does a BOTOX® treatment last?
 The effects usually last 3 to 4 months. You will notice a gradual fading of its effects. The results, following several treatments, may last 6 to 8 months or more. BOTOX® offers extended relief over the course of long-term treatment.

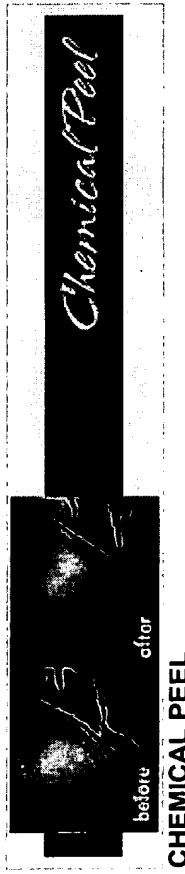


Collagen is one of the key elements that keep our skin looking young, firm and smooth. Every time you smile, squint, or frown you put stress on the underlying collagen in the skin, which results in the development of facial lines. In addition, collagen is depleted naturally as you age, leaving many yearning for the plump and youthful skin they remember. Collagen Replacement Therapy offers immediate and dramatic results for those unhappy with the early signs of aging and is used as a non-surgical method to smooth out facial lines, wrinkles, plump up lips and fill in scars. Collagen Replacement Therapy produces results that can be seen and felt instantly and leaves you with a refreshed and more youthful looking skin.

How long does collagen last?

Collagen Replacement Therapy is temporary. A patient who has had many sessions will require less and less with each treatment and the results will last longer. First treatment results can last anywhere from 2 to 5

months. Eventually the collagen material is absorbed into the body and metabolized. Touch-up treatments are recommended to maintain desired results.



CHEMICAL PEEL

Men and women alike share a common desire to have healthy, youthful skin. Exposure to the sun, to the elements, and detrimental living habits all contribute to the appearance of our skin today. Chemical peels have become very popular with those who are unhappy with acne scarring, sun-damaged skin, age spots, freckles, fine lines, rough skin and uneven pigmentation. Chemical peels are not limited to the face and can be performed on the neck, chest, hands, arms, shoulders, and legs - just about anywhere!

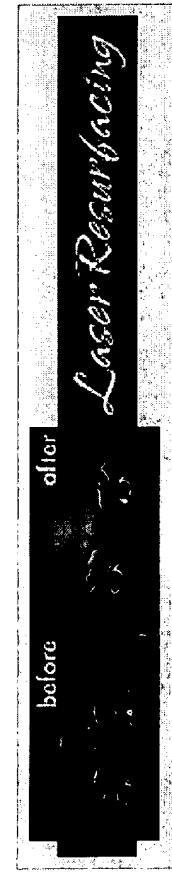
How will my skin look and feel immediately following?

The condition of the skin and healing times vary depending upon the strength of the peel performed. Chemical peels are classified as superficial, medium, and deep peels.

Superficial Peel- This peel is designed to help smooth rough, dry skin, improve the texture of sun-damaged skin, and even out skin tone. The recovery is generally rapid and usually consists of minor flaking. A series of treatments is generally recommended to obtain the desired result over a period of time. Typically, there is no down time and with appropriate sun protection, you can resume regular activities immediately.

Medium Peel- Medium peels often contain higher levels or stronger acids. The best candidate for a medium peel is an individual with fair skin. Medium peels target the epidermis and upper dermis and cause the skin to slough within 5 to 7 days. Immediately after treatment the skin has a red appearance and is occasionally accompanied by swelling. Within a day, the skin turns brown in color and after 3 or 4 days, the skin begins the peeling process.

Deep Peels- Deep peels produce the most dramatic results. This peel is recommended for treating wrinkles, scars, blemishes and, in some cases, precancerous skin lesions. A deep peel targets the dermis. In some cases, anesthesia is required during the procedure to reduce the warm to hot stinging sensation. After a deep peel, the skin is red and can result in some swelling and blistering. A crust may form and the skin will turn brown just prior to peeling. Many layers of the skin will peel over a period of one to two weeks. An ointment may be given to keep the area moist. Temporarily, the new skin will have the color and sensation of significant sunburn, which will gradually fade to your normal skin color.



LASER RESURFACING

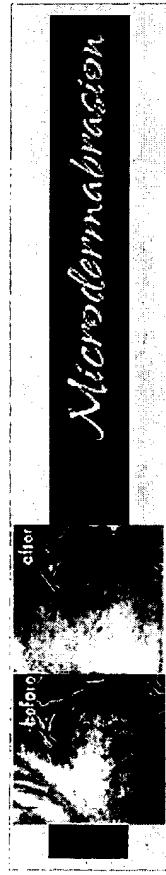
Remember the time when your skin was smooth and supple? In your youth you could not imagine what a toll the effects of time, heredity, fun in the sun, toxins in our air and unhealthy habits would take on your skin. You may feel terrific and have a healthy, active lifestyle but are troubled by the aged appearance of your face. Modern technology has created a way to turn back the hands of time and reverse years of damage with lasers. Laser resurfacing is a procedure that promotes healthy new skin. Erase the years of damage and enjoy fresh, smooth skin!

What can Laser Resurfacing do for me?

Certain conditions associated with aging skin can be safely and dramatically reduced for both men and women at almost any age. These conditions include: sun-damaged and wrinkled facial skin, wrinkles around the mouth also called "smoker's lines", wrinkles around the eyes also called "crow's feet", skin laxity in the lower eyelid area, loose and wrinkled tissue paper skin on the upper eyelids, brown spots, facial scarring from either acne or injury, and over all skin tightness and tone.

How long will my results last?

While laser treatments are considered to be long lasting, they are not permanent. Natural expressions that use specific facial muscles may cause some wrinkles called "expression lines" to reappear. Your physician may suggest Botox treatments to avoid this. Unfortunately you will continue to age...fortunately laser treatments can usually be repeated. You can help maintain your new look by carefully following the instructions of the physician and staff on skin care and avoid sun exposure and other harmful activities.



MICRODERMABRASION

Microdermabrasion is a non-surgical, exfoliating treatment helpful for those unhappy with acne scarring, sun-damaged skin, age spots, freckles, stretch marks, fine lines, scars, and rough skin. Treatment can be performed on the face, neck, chest, hands, back, elbows, feet – just about anywhere! Microdermabrasion is a safe, non-surgical approach to skin care when used alone, or in combination with other treatments.

Microdermabrasion Improves:

Skin Texture • Uneven Skin Color • Acne and Acne Scarring • Dull or Dry Patches • Clogged Pores and Blackheads • Large Pores • Fine Lines • Rough, Thick or Dry Skin • Sun Spots • Age Spots

Best of all there is no "down time." Resume regular activities immediately!